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POETRY.

I'M SADDEST WHEN I SING.

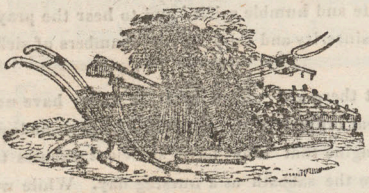
BY T. H. BAYLY.

You think I have a merry heart,
Because my songs are gay,
But, oh! they all were taught to me
By friends now far away:
The bird will breathe her silver note
Though bondage binds her wing—
But is her song a happy one?
I'm saddest when I sing?

I heard them first in that sweet home
I never more shall see,
And now each song of joy has got
A mournful turn for me:
Alas! 'tis vain in winter time
To mock the songs of spring,
Each note recalls some wither'd leaf—
I'm saddest when I sing!

Of all the friends I used to love
My harp remains alone;
Its faithful voice still seems to be
An echo to my own:
My tears when I bend over it
Will fall upon its string,
Yet those who hear me, little think
I'm saddest when I sing!

AGRICULTURAL.



IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS.

Soils may be improved by pulverization, consolidation, exposure to the atmosphere, alteration of their constituent parts, changing their condition with respect to water, and by a change in the plants cultivated.

Pulverization of the soil will give scope to the roots of vegetables; whatever may be the richness of the soil, without abundance of roots, the plant will not become vigorous. The great advantage of pulverization of the soil to the plants that grow in it is, that it increases the number of their fibrous roots or mouths by which they imbibe their food, facilitate the more speedy and perfect preparation of this food, and conduct the food so prepared more regularly to their roots, though in itself it does not supply one particle of this food.

The depth of the pulverization depends upon the nature of the soil, and sub-soil. In rich clayed soils it can scarcely be too deep, or in any soil, unless the sub-soil contains some principles noxious to vegetables. When the roots of plants are sufficiently deep, they are less liable to be injured either by excessive rain or drought; and the radicles are shot forth into every part of the soil; and the space from which the nourishment is derived is more considerable than when the seed is superficially inserted in the soil.

Consolidation will improve spongy peats, and light dusty soils, and may be effected by the addition of earthy matters, or gravel, rolling and treading together.

Exposure to the atmosphere by aration or fallowing, is considered by some as of little use in husbandry, but many good farmers are of a contrary opinion. One obvious advantage of summer fallow is, that the soil may be heated by the sun to a degree which it never could be if partially covered with the foliage of even the widest drilled crops. A clayed soil may by aration in Canada be heated to 130° or 140° degrees, which may in some degree alter its absorbent powers as to water, and contribute materially to the destruction of weeds and their roots, of insects and their eggs. By aration of lands in winter, minute divisions are obtained by the freezing of the water in the soil; for, as water in a solid state occupies more space than when fluid, the particles of earthy matters and of decomposed stones, are thus rent asunder, and crumble down in a fine mould. Lands that are properly summer fallowed, are thoroughly freed from weeds, from many injurious insects that perish for the want of nourishment, and must be well pulverized, and the top, bottom, and middle of the soil well mixed together. Lands so managed, produce some of the best crops of wheat in Lower Canada.

Alteration in the constituent parts of

soils is necessary when they contain any particular ingredient which causes them to be unproductive. If, on washing a sterile soil, it is found to contain the salts of iron, or any acid matter, it may be ameliorated by the application of quicklime. A soil containing sulphate iron, will be sterile, but top-dressing with lime, will convert the sulphate into manure. If there be an excess of calcareous matter in the soil, it may be improved by the application of sand or clay. Soils too abundant in sand are benefitted by clay, marl, or vegetable matter. Light sands are benefitted by a dressing of peat; and peats by a dressing of sand. Calcareous matter is absolutely necessary in bringing peats into profitable cultivation. The best natural soils are those of which the materials have been derived from different strata, and are intimately blended together; and the cultivator cannot do better, in improving soils artificially, than to imitate the process of nature. The materials necessary for the purpose are seldom distant from where they are required. The labour of improving the texture or constitution of the soil is repaid by great permanent advantages; less manure is required, and its fertility insured; and capital laid out in this way secures for ever the productiveness, and consequently the value, of the land. The great improvement produced in mixing soils, I have proved in Ireland, and in Canada.

Alteration of the soil by burning, I have ever considered extremely injurious to almost any soil, though good farmers are of opinion that clays, marls, and soil containing much dead vegetable fibre, are improved by burning. Deep peaty soils that could be perfectly drained, could not be injured by burning part of the surface. In this country, it is generally from their low situations that they are peaty, and therefore they would require their surface to be raised, rather than lowered, by burning. Dressing peat with heavy earth, is the best means of improving them.

Changing the condition of land with respect to water, is a most essential part of husbandry. Stagnant water is injurious to all the useful classes of plants, and where moisture is superabundant in the soil, no useful plants can prosper, until properly drained.

At some future period, surface irrigation may be applied to cultivated crops in Canada, with good effect. For the present, labour will be more productive in draining lands of the superabundant water, and improving forest land. Where moss lands have been drained and cultivated on the surface, in summer their vegetation may suffer from deficiency of moisture. In that case, it would be very beneficial to supply moisture, if it were possible to do so, by damming the drains and water courses. This plan is adopted in the British Isles, and may be introduced here. Warping is used chiefly as a mode of enriching the soil by an increase of the alluvial depositions, or warp of rivers, during winter, and produces great fertility. It will be found that waters which breed the best, and greatest quantity of fish, are the best fitted for warring meadows. Waters containing ferruginous impregnations, though possessing fertilizing effects when applied to calcareous soils, are injurious on soils which do not effervesce with acids, and calcareous waters, which are known by the earthy deposits they afford when boiled, are of most use on silicious soils, or other soils containing no remarkable quantity of carbonate of lime.—*Evans.*

A TALE OF CLYDESDALE.

In the Upper Ward of Clydesdale, on the very edge of a steep bank, at the foot of which runs a considerable stream, and on two sides closely embosomed in a thick wood of stately trees, stands an old dark and time-worn castle, still, however, sometimes inhabited for a short time during the shooting season, by the nobleman whose ancestors erected it. A summer tour, many years ago, led me into the vicinity of this ancient building; and as it had been a celebrated stronghold of one of the most renowned and powerful families in the kingdom, I felt an irresistible desire to visit it. It was at that time entirely deserted, except by two old domestics, a man and a woman, and exhibited all the tokens of neglect which are generally manifested in a place which has fallen under the misfortune of being forsaken for more modern and gayer dwellings. On making an application at the castle for permission to see its interior, I was much struck with the venerable countenance, the white hairs, and the grave and respectable appearance of the aged man, who, with an air of ceremonious deference, admitted me, and became my guide through its various apartments. If I at first thought him somewhat formal and taciturn, I had no occasion to complain of these freezing

qualities when we entered a large apartment, and he began to recount the exploits of the ancient heroes whose dark portraits ornamented the walls, and perceived that I was nearly as well acquainted with them as himself. This historical knowledge of the family on my part seemed to establish me immediately in the good opinion of my guide, and he became animated with a sort of gratified pride as we discussed the merits of each individual named by him.

At length, after having gone over all those who had figured down to the time of Charles the First, we arrived at some which he walked quickly past, as if anxious to hurry over them with as little notice as possible. 'This,' said he, of one of the pictures, 'was the first wife of that earl next her and that lady on his other side was his second wife, and that gentleman on the other hand of her was a relation of the family.' He then became more communicative with regard to the next picture in rotation.

Meanwhile, I had stopped to contemplate the first of the four portraits which he seemed so unwilling to notice. It was that of a very young woman of a remarkably sweet but melancholy countenance; & my curiosity being raised, I called him back, to ask if he had nothing to relate of those whose resemblance he had thus hurried past.

'Ah, there is enough to tell about them, but no good, and I never care to repeat the tale,' said the old man, mysteriously shaking his head, half closing his eyes, & compressing his lips.

'There is, then, some story that belongs exclusively to these four portraits,' said I. The old man came to my side, and, pointing up with his finger to the picture of the man which hung between his two wives, he said, in a subdued tone of voice, 'That is the 'Bloody Earl,' and strange and horrible things went on in this castle while he possessed it.'

'I am very fond of hearing such stories,' said I, taking out my purse, and presenting him with two dollars, 'and I shall think myself indebted to you if you will relate to me all you have hinted at.'

'Put up your purse, sir,' he said, as if his pride was hurt by my offer; 'I never take money from strangers; and if I felt rather unwilling to satisfy your curiosity with regard to what formerly happened here, it was because I am not in the habit of mentioning it. But as you seem to be anxious about it, and to be so well acquainted with the history of the family, I will satisfy you. But first take a look at these four pictures, for I always think I see their history in their faces.'

'Well, then,' I replied, 'let me try if I can read any thing of their fortunes in the same way. And to begin with this young lady: she looks gentle and patient, and as if by that melancholy smile she was trying to conceal some inward sorrow.'

'Right,' responded the old man. 'And this 'Bloody Earl,' as you have called him, has a singular expression in those large gloomy eyes, as if of incipient madness; & the stern mouth, which looks as though it could not smile, gives, with the deep markings at its corners, and the dark sallow hue of the complexion, a look of sullen malignity to the countenance, which seems to breathe a death-chill on the beholder.'

'Go on, sir,' said my guide. 'But as to this lady on his left hand, I see in her only a somewhat bold-looking beautiful woman, who seems to be demanding admiration of her charms, and, perhaps, of the style with which she has been playing on the lute she holds in her hands.' An affirmative nod was all the notice taken of these remarks, and I passed on to the next picture.

'And here,' I continued, 'I alone perceive a very handsome young lord of his time, who seems, by his long curled hair, his profusion of embroidery and lace, and the number of rings on his slender white fingers, to have set off his person to the best advantage.'

'You shall judge presently, sir,' said my cicerone, as soon as I had finished my comments, 'in how far these pictures speak for themselves; but, in the meantime, I will conduct you to a part of the castle you have not yet seen.' The apartments to which he next carried me were those which had been formerly the finest in the castle, and were, he informed me, most inhabited by the personages of whom we had been last speaking. They were large, and had been furnished most sumptuously; but their magnificence was now tarnished and faded, and the whole appeared so gloomy, that they seemed like the very mansions of death. The old man pointed out to me, in the first room to which he led me, some dark spots on the oaken floor, which he assured me were blood-stains. There is hardly an ancient mansion to be met with

free from such sanguinary marks, and I paid but small attention to them, being anxious to hurry through the rooms, that my guide might have leisure to begin the story he had promised me. This was the very chamber, however, by way, I suppose, of making it more impressive—in which he had determined to tell it; and having requested me to seat myself in a high-backed chair which stood by the side of the bed, and apologised for sitting down himself, on account of his age, he took possession of a low seat at some little distance from mine, and leaving, by his position, the blood-stains, which were by the bed-side, full in view, he began the recital of his extraordinary tale.

'You must know, sir, that I am the third generation of my family who have served this noble house, and that it was from my father, to whom my grandfather told it, that I learnt what I am about to make known to you, and which, as a faithful servant, I should not perhaps have told myself at liberty to divulge to any one, had the title and estates continued to descend from father to son in the old line; but they have passed to another branch of the family, who heed little the mention of such old stories. My grandfather was not above five years older than the 'Bloody Earl,' and brought up from a boy to attend upon him as his confidential servant. Thus it was that he had more to say with him than any one else, and enough to do he had to try to keep him out of mischief, for he was even in his childhood of such a singularly cruel disposition, that, not content with torturing the dumb animals, he used to delight in beating and maiming all the country boys that came in his way, which his attendant was obliged to find some way of making up for to their parents. When he grew up to man's estate, this disposition showed itself in the many duels he fought with other young men, and in his always preferring to use the sword, because it was more butcher-like. About the time, however, of his father's death, & his coming to the title, his nature seemed to be perfectly changed, for he then fell desperately in love with the Lady Mary, whose picture you passed so just a judgment on; for she liked some other person, and it was only, they said, by her father's command that she married the earl; and, indeed, it looked like it, for though she was greatly beloved for her kind heart, and her mild and sweet manners, she always seemed to be broken-spirited, and it would have touched the hardest heart to look upon her. Well, the earl continued to doat upon his lady for some months after his marriage, and to seem quite a different man. Then he grew dissatisfied, because his wife did not look happy; and again all his ferocious nature returned with ten-fold fury, just as you have seen some fierce wild animal that seemed to have been tamed for a little, break out again, and be more dangerous than ever; and he would kill his most favourite horses and dogs on the most frivolous pretence, or on none at all, when that fit was on him, and would threaten the lives of the domestics, so that they dared not appear in his sight; but he never offered to harm my grandfather, who was a pious man, and who could not bear to leave him, because he had been in a manner brought up with him, and, as he minded him more than any body, he always hoped, one day or other, to see him mend by his good advice; but, alas! that day never came. Well, sir, to continue, the poor young lady we were speaking of had not been married to him a twelvemonth, when she was found one morning dead in her bed, and every body thought she had died of a broken heart, for being crossed in her first love. But my grandfather would have been of a different opinion, only that there were no marks of violence about her, and that there was nothing discomposed about that bed, beside which you are sitting.'

'What,' said I, feeling much interested in what he had told me of the interesting young lady, 'was it on this bed, then, that she drew the last breath of her ill-fated existence? But you have said there were no marks of violence; from whence, then, came the blood-stains on the floor?' 'That blood,' replied the old man, 'was not hers—but you shall hear. The lady was no sooner dead, than a change again came over the 'Bloody Earl,' and he grew sullen and moping, and would see no one but his usual attendant, and shut himself up, and would never go out but in the night, to walk among the dark cliffs and woods, and often it was thought he would take his own life. So, after he had lived in this way for two or three years, the gay young gentleman, who was his cousin, and whose picture is on the left of the earl's second wife, came to the castle, and he made shift to see him, in spite of his orders to the contrary, and when it was thought he would have killed him for it;

in place of that, he took wonderfully to him, and turned so fond of him, that he could not bear him out of his sight; and then he began to get gradually more sociable; and when the next winter came, every one was surprised when his young relation got him persuaded to go with him to London—for the young man was an Englishman, the son of the sister of the earl's father, who married a nobleman of that country. It was in the swaggering wicked times of Charles the Second, after his restoration; and so, in his carousings at the court, the earl's young cousin introduced him to the lady whose picture you thought looked so bold. And bold & bad enough she was, for it was pretty well known that she had been one of the king's attendants. She was reckoned very beautiful, and she played upon the lute and sung to it in such a wonderful manner, that it seemed to bewitch every one who heard her. At length, she so far charmed the earl, that he married her, and brought her straightway down to this castle, and his gay young cousin came with them. And then there were such doings as these old walls had never witnessed before, and the earl seemed never to take one moment to think, for multitudes of company, and masquerades, and hunting, and gambling, and all manner of godless doings, that were enough to terrify any wise man to behold. But in some months my lady tired of this place, and would go to London again, and the earl would not consent, but swore nothing should make him leave it; and so there grew upon that, great disagreement between them; and she, being a daring woman, what did she do but set fire to the castle with her own hands, in hopes of obliging the earl to quit it! The fire was, however, discovered before it had done much damage, though some of the under apartments are still blackened by the smoke. Well, in this scheme of going to London her husband thought she was partly prompted and abetted by his cousin, and so he hated as much as he had ever loved him, and then again he began to resume his old ferocious habits, and act and speak like the 'Bloody Earl.' The room where my grandfather slept was close to the earl's, and he always burnt a lamp; and being one night waked out of his sleep by the opening of the door, he looked up, and saw the earl enter, with his dark eyes all bloodshot, and flashing with terrible and savage brightness, and his whole body trembling with the rage of his heart; and my poor grandfather grew sick with terror, not that he feared for himself, but he felt sure that his master had been about some murderous work; and the more so, that, being half undressed, the breast and sleeves of his shirt were all sprinkled with blood, as though it had spouted out upon him from wounds he had been inflicting on some one. But the earl left him little time for conjecture, as he told him directly, with diabolical satisfaction, what he had just done for his cousin. Upon that, my grandfather started out of bed, and passing the earl flew up to this room, in the hope, that, if life was not quite extinct, something might be done for the poor young man; but it was too late; the last spark of life had flowed out at his reins, for he was stabbed in many places, and the bed and this floor were drenched in his blood. And there he that was so young, and had been so gay and so thoughtless but the night before, lay with his shirt all open and torn in the struggle, his breast covered with wounds, and his long, curled, and sweet-scented hair, that he used to be so proud of, all matted with gore.'

'Now, then,' said I, wound up to the last pitch of horror and disgust, 'the brutal miscreant would surely meet his reward. He would be hanged at last.'

'One would have thought so indeed,' replied the old man; 'but that was a reign when money could do any thing; and so the 'Bloody Earl' bought himself off with a great ransom from his just punishment, and got the king's pardon under pretence of derangement, and on bail for a great sum being given by his wife that she would keep him under confinement in this castle during the rest of his life; and so some rooms were fitted up for him below, and strongly secured with bolts and bars; and the iron-hearted woman, his wife, used to come here sometimes with company in the summer time and never saw him; and then it was that his fearful punishment came, when he heard the revellings above his head in the castle, and knew she was there, and could now go and come without his control. But when she was gone again, then he used sometimes to calm down, for he was no more deranged than he had always been. And when his old attendant, for he still remained faithful to him, and still waited on him, thought he saw his opportunity, he used to try to bring him to a better mind; but when he spoke to him of repentance, of faith, and of pardon from

above, he was always distressed, and disappointed in his hopes of any good change, for he got quite furious, and used to utter such dreadful words as made him shudder; and my grandfather, who could not help feeling attached to him, because he had always, even in his worst moods, shown regard for him, used to take on sadly when he considered his wretched and lost condition, and always thought, that though his singular blood-thirsty propensity seemed in a manner natural, yet it and his other evil habits might have been corrected and got much the better of, if he had not been so foolishly indulged in his childhood and youth by his dotting parents. But I have not told you all his evil yet: for after he was shut up, he confessed to my grandfather that he had destroyed his first sweet wife, by giving her a sleeping draught, and then running a long gold wire through her heart, because he was jealous of what he considered her continued attachment to her first love; and that he had murdered his cousin from the same motive of jealousy. Now sir to finish my strange and melancholy story, the earl, after he had been two years shut up, grew mad in reality, and then he wore himself out in his furious fits of rage, and wasted away and soon died; and they said his last bad lady came to great want before she left the world, by means of her gambling and other extravagances.

As I threw a backward glance, when I had left the castle, on its noble avenue of gigantic trees, where the rank and tall trees were growing unmolested, on the ancient pile, whose stately tower showed by the weather stains on their grey stones, that decay had begun its work of destruction and thought on the gay and grand carousals that had once been held there, I felt, while the story of some of its unhappy inmates was still fresh in my memory, the small necessary connection of rank and wealth with happiness and virtue, and felt grateful that I had been born in that mediocrity of station, where I was not tempted by worldly greatness to forget the paths of rectitude.

ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, May 8.
LOWER CANADA.

Lord Brougham presented a petition from the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, complaining of certain grievances, and praying for an enquiry. The noble Lord stated, that among the principal objects which the prayer of the petition besought the House to aid them in obtaining was, an extension of the elective principles to the legislative council of that colony; a repeal of the Act for establishing a land company; complete parliamentary control over the whole of the lands, and over the revenue and expenditure of the colony. He would give no opinion upon either the statements, the arguments, or the prayer of the petition; but he would admit that he did not entirely concur with that part of it which referred to the Land Company's charter. The petition had passed the House by a majority of eight to one.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th of May, Lord Glenelg rose and moved that the Resolutions relative to the Government of Lower Canada, which had been brought from the other house, should be taken into consideration; and he claimed their Lordship's indulgence, while he entered into a statement of the case. His Lordship did so in great detail. The subject was one of the most important which had ever been submitted to the Legislature. The Province of Quebec was surrendered to England by the treaty of Paris. In 1791 an Act was passed, dividing the territory into two Provinces, and a Constitution given to each. Shortly after the establishment of the Constitution in the Lower Province, an offer was made by the House of Assembly to take upon itself the whole of the civil expenses of the province, which was then declined on the part of Government; but in 1813 the principle was adopted, and from that period to 1823, a constant struggle prevailed between the Assembly and the Executive Government. Step by step, concessions had been extorted, but without effect. His Lordship alluded to the Committee of 1828, and the result of its labours. In Canada, the Report of the Committee had been much applauded, but subsequently inveighed against. Here his Lordship entered into a long detail of the finance question, and complimented the Assembly upon the propriety of its conduct up to 1828. The concession made by the Act of the 1st and 2d Will. IV. was not received as was expected. The House of Assembly made no provision for the Civil Government, and at the same time increased their demands. From 1832 to the present time no provision of the kind had at all been made. In 1834, the nine resolutions were passed, and in 1835 the Commissioners had been appointed. The present state of Canada required much consideration; and dealing with it, the House ought to keep itself strictly within the constitution. He said the loyal ought to be encouraged by a redress of grievances. Haste and precipitation were to be deprecated. Some were, no doubt, anxious for prompt measures; but the duty of Government was to act upon mature inquiry. He justified the appointment of the Commission; and admitted that he did not like the idea of giving implicit credit to the representation of Delegates. The contest was now between the French and English inhabitants of Canada, the former struggling for an ascendancy over

the latter. This was established beyond doubt. The English were not fairly represented in the Assembly. The Commissioners had also established that the Executive Council was imperfect, and that the composition of the Legislative Council was vicious in practice. The Land Company had conferred great benefit on the province, although distasteful to the French Party. The possessions of the Crown were adequate for all the purposes of the Civil Government, without recurring to the mother country. The emancipation of Montreal from feudal dues would be decidedly beneficial.

His Lordship then described the events that had taken place in Canada after the arrival of the Commissioners, and the new demands made by the Assembly. They had addressed Lord Gosford in a tone of menace and defiance, and reiterated the whole of their demands—insisting upon the repeal of the Tenures Act—the subversion of the Land Company...the control of the Executive—and the introduction of the Elective principle into the Legislative Council. They (the Assembly) had placed the colony under an interdict of all Legislation. He submitted then that the time had arrived when Parliament should interfere; and hoped the Resolutions on the table would be passed, and receive the seal of their Lordships' approbation. The question at issue was no minor grievance. Here his Lordship eulogized the conduct of Sir Francis Bond Head, and the general conduct of the other colonies. The demands of the Assembly generally were not, and could not be granted. They demanded the absolute disposal of the whole revenues—they wished the Crown property to be at their discretion, and to reduce the King himself to the condition of a mere pensioner. That was a proposition which could not be indulged with a moment's consideration. They next demanded that the Executive Council should have the power of dismissing the Civil Officers; but this was a power which rather became an independent state, than a colony; and the dismissal of the Governor himself might be looked upon as the next step. The third demand was an Elective Council; but this would place the fortunes of the British people under the absolute control of the French party. Such demands affected the sovereignty of the King, and he appealed to their Lordships whether they ought to be acceded to. The right to stop the supplies, had never, except on one memorable occasion, been resorted to to effect an organic change. The public servants must be paid; but he did not put their case on the grounds of humanity, but on national justice. He did not approve of the temper and conduct of the British to the Canadians, though he admitted they had many things to complain of. It was, however, due to the British population that the redress of their real grievances should not be longer delayed. His Lordship preferred to establish a committee for the purpose of suggesting public improvements in Canada, and to settle the various disputes between the two provinces. His Lordship concluded by saying, that such a committee would enable the colonists to appreciate the feelings of the Imperial Government, and that it would establish a firmer system of good Government through the North American Colonies.

The Earl of Ripon defended his own conduct with respect to Canada. Lord Brougham objected at some length to the Resolutions. The Duke of Wellington said he did not mean to object to the Resolutions, but he did not comprehend whether the Noble Lord meant to bring in a Bill, or, when the Resolutions passed, write to his Excellency the Governor of Canada to seize the money in the Treasury of Canada, and pay the Civil List. If so, the course was a very unjust one. The Resolutions could not give that power. If the future revenues were to be collected for the benefit of his Majesty, he could not understand that proposition; but he could not understand how money belonging to Canada could be seized by virtue of a Resolution of Parliament. He was always opposed to the act of Lord Ripon, because Lower Canada never manifested any disposition to make provision for the administration of justice by learned and independent men. When the revenues had been renounced, sufficient security was not taken from the Assembly. It was shameful to see Judges literally starved and borrowing money, and even pawning their clothes to secure a scanty subsistence. His Majesty's Government and Parliament had something else to do than carrying on the Government of Canada. He, for one, would not consent that Canada or any other country living under his Majesty's protection, in addition to the Executive power, should have elective Legislative Assemblies & Legislative Councils. He could not suppose that even hereafter, there would be any plan to give an elective council to Canada. Referring to the fourth Resolution, it would be much better to say, 'it is inadvisable to make the Legislative Council of the Province of Lower Canada an elective body.' He never would consent that the House of Assembly should be paramount in Canada; and he objected to the Resolutions that they were not sufficiently precise on this point. He thought there was a necessity for remodelling the constitution of the North American colonies; so as not to leave it in the power of the House of Assembly to grant or withhold supplies.

Lord Glenelg replied. The Earl of Aberdeen said he understood it was intended to replace the £300,

000 advanced out of the Military chest, to provide the means of defraying the Colonial expenses. The noble lord (Brougham) who seemed to be much shocked at the notion of interfering with the power of the House of Assembly had, himself been a member of the Government which made this advance, for which the Assembly prayed that an impeachment might be directed against the noble and learned Lord and his colleagues, for so unconstitutional and monstrous an interference with the power of refusing supplies.

The Resolutions were then agreed to, Lord Brougham, alone saying 'not content.'

The Times of the 15th of May contains Lord Brougham's protest on the Resolutions relative to Lower Canada. It consists of seven articles, of which we give an abridgement:—

1. Because the Resolutions were all put to the vote at once.
2. Because though some of the Resolutions were justifiable, there were others which set justice and generosity at defiance.
3. Because it is one of the fundamental principles of the British Constitution that no part of the taxes, levied upon the people, shall be applied to any purpose without their consent.
4. Because there is ground to hope, that the evils complained of in Canada might be obviated by the introduction of an Elective Council.
5. Because the spirit in which those proceedings were conceived, was adverse to the opinions and desires of the majority of the people of Lower Canada.
6. Because these proceedings so closely resembled the fatal measures that severed the United States from Great Britain, have their origin in principles, and derive support from reasonings, which form a contrast to the policy, during the latter years of the Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 12th.

The Speaker took the Chair at the usual hour.

Immediately after prayers had been said, Sir Francis Burdett, who had been just declared duly elected for Westminster, appeared at the bar supported by Lord Sandon and Lord Sinclair, and proceeded on his crutches to the table for the purpose of taking the oaths. His appearance was the signal for one of the most extraordinary scenes we ever remember to have witnessed within the walls of Parliament. There was at the time about three hundred members present...of these one half was seated on the Opposition benches, and a burst of the loudest and most deafening cheering proceeded from that side of the House. The Honorable Baronet had scarcely arrived at the table, when he was followed by Mr. Ellice, the new member for Huddersfield, (supported by Mr. Baines and Mr. Lampton,) and the shouts of applause from the ministerial side of the House were almost as loud as those of the Tory members. After the oaths had been administered, and the new members introduced to the Speaker, Mr. Ellice proceeded to take his seat on the Ministerial side of the House, and Sir Francis Burdett went over to the Opposition benches. The cheering was again renewed and lasted for a considerable time. The Honorable Baronet was congratulated by Sir R. Bateson and other Tory Members, and shortly afterwards quitted the House.

From the Quebec Mercury.

The New York Evening Star quotes the London Courier as expressing an opinion, that all the commercial embarrassments could be finally arranged between the Bank of England and that of the United States, and adds—The trade and exchanges of the whole world could be safely regulated and brought to a proper standard, by a concert of action and mutual confidence between those most important institutions. The extract from the Courier follows:—

'Under existing circumstances, and considering the complete annihilation of the machinery by which the trade with America has been carried on, it occurs to us, that the Bank of England might advantageously come to some understanding with the Bank of the United States for facilitating trade in the mean time. Were the Bank of the United States to give credits for the purchase of goods in England, our export trade would immediately revive; and the advantage of this to America would be, that the price of cotton, the great article of American export, and which must necessarily be low when our manufactures are depressed, would be immediately advanced. The Bank of England might give facilities to the holders of such credits; and were it once known that some arrangement was come to on the subject between these two great institutions, new vigor would be given to the trade of both countries; and industry would be rescued from the state of prostration and paralysis under which it is now labouring. Perhaps some other means may be suggested for supplying the temporary aid to commerce which at present is so necessary with a view to all the great interests of both countries; but we have not heard of any thing that is so likely to be effectual. An arrangement of the kind now suggested, would make no addition to the issues of the Bank; and would rather, as it appears to us, tend to prevent the issue of doubtful and troublesome (if we may apply the word) paper.'

The following is from the City article

of the Morning Herald of the 27th April:—

'The interest taken in the novel system, so far as modern times may go, of introducing a species of state paper to replace, or, rather, represent the unpaid debts of the American merchants, has not in the slightest degree abated. And the policy of this mode of relieving the parties connected with the American trade becomes hourly more questionable. We have always doubted the policy of President Jackson's crusade against the U. States Bank; the first affect has been to disarrange the whole of our commercial interests; the second will be to throw many of the manufacturing classes out of employment, and create much distress, which the re-action upon the commercial money market of the United States is probably very likely to increase. Our able evening contemporary, the Standard, has the following, with which we cordially agree:—

'We think, however, that the time has now arrived for us to remind the public of a proposition, repeated 100 times in this journal—namely, the proposition, that there is not above ground, in the world, one-half, one quarter, or one-tenth of the gold and silver necessary to carry on domestic commerce and external trade, upon its present scale, throughout the earth. The proposition we have always accompanied by the corollary, that no one nation can even attempt to make gold and silver the exclusive instrument of its domestic commerce, without deranging trade universally, and disturbing the happiness of all mankind.'

'We believe on the authority of many experienced monetary men that this corollary of the Standard cannot be easily contraverted.'

LIBERAL LIBERALITY.

The 'Permanent Central Committee of the County of Montreal' at its regular weekly meeting held at its room, Nelson's Hotel, Montreal, on the 9th instant, has commenced business as a 'Committee of public safety,' and following in the steps of its worthy model during the reign of terror in France, has denounced the *Canadien* newspaper in this city and its 'editor,' whom it has adjudged to have 'betrayed the trust reposed in him, and the interests of his country.'

The following is the resolution copied from 'The Vindicator,' published at Montreal, and we presume that paper will be considered as great authority in the present instance:

'Resolved,—1. That this Committee felicitates their brethren, the Reformers of Quebec, on the firmness of which they have given new proofs, at the recent meeting of the citizens of the city and banlieue of Quebec; that we applaud their efforts, and witness with pleasure their firm & patriotic protest against the coercion of the British Ministry; that we partake particularly the sentiments expressed by that meeting relative to the newspaper called the *Canadien*, which has endeavored, for a long time past, to sow division among our compatriots, and to serve as the instrument of an administration whose treacherous policy and intrigues are repelled by the country; that we consider it the duty of every Reformer no longer to support that paper, whose Editor has betrayed, and continues daily to betray, under false pretence, the trust reposed in him, and the interests of his country.'

This decision is forwarded for execution by the following order:

'Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by the Secretaries of this Committee to the liberal Representatives of the several counties throughout this Province.'

Next comes, among others, the following resolution, which is preparatory to a regular system of espionage and proscription; the recommendation of smuggling being no doubt one of the 'recommendations' which the said Committee is to 'see respected.'

'Resolved,—4. That a Sub-Committee of three members be now named, to suggest such measures as they may think proper for the purpose of organizing the several wards of this city, and establishing local Sub-Committees of vigilance in each of these said wards, to see that the Resolutions against the consumption of imported liquors paying duties, and the other recommendations of the country, be respected, and for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in their several wards in aid of the funds of this committee.'

These men talk of freedom and good and responsible Government. We trust that the Almighty, in his wrath, will never afflict Canada with such freedom and Government as they would give us. We have nothing to do with the disputes of the *Canadien* and its editor with the rival party at Montreal, and journals and printing establishments of the 92 resolutions men, to which they all belong. But when illegal means are publicly adopted to injure others in their business, every body is interested. Here is a 'permanent' combination of men erecting themselves into judges of others without legal authority, condemning them without a hearing, & sending their decrees to be executed throughout the Province, to the manifest injury of individuals in their lawful callings. If any of the subscribers to the *Canadien* disliked the paper or its editor, they had a right to give up their subscriptions; but no one has a right to interfere between a person in business and his customers, or publicly or privately to excite them against him by

denouncing him as unworthy of trust, as a betrayer of his country, &c. &c.

One would have thought, at least, that common decency would have taught those who are interested in the newspaper press of the party, not to be concerned in a measure tending to increase the circulation of their papers at the expense of the *Canadien*; but there is nothing sacred to party zeal, when it serves as a cloak to individual interest and ambition. Why should morality and fair-dealing be expected from men who have accustomed themselves, politically, to condemn the law and the lawful authorities? We shall see, however, if there is meanness enough in this community to second or submit to the authority of those of the permanent Committees; the incipient tyranny of pretended 'Reformers,' and friends to liberty.—*Quebec Gazette*.

For the Mississquoi Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE.—No. 28

Many there are, from the infirmities to which we are born heirs, and which old age generally brings in its train, such as general debility of the constitution, deafness, loss of sight and memory, who cannot attend public worship on the Lord's day. Pious persons of this description, who are denied the privileges of their dearest affections, mourn over their privations, though they know, at the same time, that the blessings of the Almighty are not confined to 'Temples made with hands.' Their confinement is not their choice, but the wise dispensation of their Creator, shewing by this course of dealing, that they were not made for a long continuance in the world, nor the world as their ultimate enjoyment and home, and wisely serves to wear their minds from the entanglements of perishable objects, and, through the blessing of God, to lead them to place their affections on things above.

In the same predicament are many of the mothers of children, as also those that are confined to the duties of the sick-room. Mothers and the nurses of the sick have important duties, works of necessity and mercy, to perform, the same on the Lord's day as on any other. God does not require impossibilities. Though the public assemblies of the Church cannot be approached by them, yet, if they have the will, they are where an all-mighty God is sure to hear prayer. That all-gracious Being who 'loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob,' condescends nevertheless, to dwell with those who are 'of a contrite and humble spirit,' and to hear the prayer of sincerity and faith in the chambers of sickness.

But there are others who, if they have no physical infirmities to complain of, are at no loss to imagine that they have sufficient excuses to require the sabbath as a nursing day. While we are in the world, we never can be altogether, for a long time, free of all bodily complaints. We are sometimes neither really sick, nor really well. Under circumstances of this kind, many will make out to keep above board through the week, making up their minds to take medicines and send for the physician, and be sick on Sunday, with a view to get all over it, so as to be ready for business on Monday. I do not allude here to cases of real sickness, but merely to such as were actually put off, when physicians are most unnecessarily and most unjustly called away from their families, their duties and the means of grace, to minister to the whims of thoughtless individuals.

But there are other Sunday maladies to be complained of, much more common—which are sure to come on regularly as the Lord's day comes round. The Sunday disease generally comes on early in the mornings of that day before the patient leaves his couch, and disposes him to remain where he is, and to indulge in a little more slumber for his good after a week's hard toil. When he gets up he feels a kind of chill about the regions of the heart, and a sort of unaccountable fear of getting his feet damp, or of meeting a lion, or some other bugbear, should he venture out on a road which takes a particular direction from his house. Sometimes his limbs are not only weak but absolutely unable to bear his body on the road to which I have alluded. There are however some, for all are not absolutely alike, nor overcome in the same way, who, so far as themselves as to venture on the dreaded road, and after a mighty exertion, for which they deserve the warmest commendation, do actually arrive at the solemn assembly where the people called Christians meet on the Lord's day: but then the coldness of their mournful disease still hanging about them, and the debility of their bodily organs, after their painful struggles on the way, render rest, now more than ever, of paramount necessity. They had undergone a great fatigue, in the hope of being rewarded by sweet enjoyment on their arrival. But, unfortunately, for them, the disease, under which they complain, is, like all other diseases incident to mankind, subject to much uneasiness if long kept in the same position. Time is felt to move slowly along; and we all know that nothing is harder to bear, than the slow movement of time's chariot wheels, when we suffer under the pangs of a tedious disease. Persons suffering under disease are frequently heard to lament their inability to attend public worship on the Lord's day: but it is the peculiar symptom of this nature has never yet been heard. The Sunday disease, no doubt, is owing to many causes; but like the great variety of nations and tribes and peoples which inhabit the earth, though evidently differing among themselves in languages, customs, manners, laws and complexion, nevertheless, may be traced to one original family, so

in like manner the causes of the Sunday sickness, properly so called, may be resolved into one. It is seated in the heart, and is distinguished by very celebrated physicians, who, in their day and generation, had exerted themselves to the very utmost of their power to effect a cure, by the name and title of 'AN EVIL HEART OF UNBELIEF.' They called it evil, because its invariable symptoms have ever been found 'in departing from the living God.' The physicians have prescribed an effectual cure which, when faithfully received and applied, has never been known to fail. It is still kept on hand, and is always administered by the head physician to the poor and needy whenever they call, but more especially so on the Lord's day. 'Seek Ye the Lord while he is near. Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the Lord, & he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.' Isaiah 55: 6, 7.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A *Real Reformer* has been received, but if he is desirous that he should appear, he must give us his real name, and then we shall take his letter into consideration.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JUNE 27, 1837.

Lord Glenelg allowed, in his speech in the House of Lords, when he moved the passing of Lord John Russell's Resolutions, respecting the affairs of Canada, on the 9th May, that, from the year 1818 to 1823, 'a constant struggle prevailed between the Assembly and the Executive Government, that, step by step, concessions had been extorted, but without effect.' Shortly afterwards, in the same speech, if correctly reported, his Lordship complimented the same extorting, unsatisfied Assembly, 'upon the propriety of its conduct up to 1828.' It is rather difficult to reconcile the two statements. His Lordship says that 'the contest was now between the French and the English inhabitants, the former struggling for an ascendancy over the latter.' We think that the 'contest' is between loyalty and rebellion—between those who 'struggle' to maintain the constitution, and those who 'struggle' to subvert it—between the true subjects of the King, whether French or English, Scotch, Irish, Americans or Germans, and the avowed enemies of the King and the constitution.

His Lordship after conceding that the 'composition of the Legislative Council, was vicious in practice,' will not yield an Elective Council, 'because this would place the fortunes of British people under the absolute control of the French party.' Very strange reasoning indeed! Is it the preservation of a 'council vicious in practice' that is going to secure as from 'the absolute control of the French Party?' His Lordship has furnished ample proofs in his speech of the vicious practice of the Assembly, but where is his Lordship's proofs of the viciousness of the Legislative Council? The speech does not furnish them. His Lordship did 'not approve of the temper and conduct of the British to the Canadians, though he admitted, they had many things to complain of.' This must mean that the British have good cause to complain against the French party. Who will not complain when he is trod upon, reviled, abused, & menaced? Would his Lordship have us to smile and fawn when we are abused and oppressed? As in the other case, his Lordship himself shews that the revolutionists are seeking to have the British under their absolute control, so in this, the same Noble Lord shews that we 'have many things to complain of,' but what proof does his Lordship bring to fix upon us the charge of possessing both 'temper and conduct' against the Canadians, to merit his disapprobation? Not the least shadow of proof. The resolutions passed. Time will try their effects. On the 18th May, Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons, brought in a Bill, founded on the Canada Resolutions, in order to carry them into effect.

We have this day inserted the Proclamation of his Excellency Lord Gosford, against seditious meetings. Of this act of the Executive, the opinions entertained & expressed, are very unfavorable. That, of the *Quebec Mercury*, is the most favorable we have seen. It allows it to be 'mild,' and thinks that it will be enforced with vigour. It certainly is 'mild,' but, in our opinion, at the wrong end where it should have been decided and energetic. In its descriptive part of the causes which called it forth, the language used has, unquestionably, put an end to all further attempts at conciliation. 'Resistance of the lawful authority of the King and Parliament—evil disposed and designing men—artifice and misrepresentations—statements and opinions inconsistent with loyalty, and the principles of the Constitution...tending

to persuade his Majesty's subjects that they are absolved from their allegiance—representations knowingly made entirely devoid of truth.' No doubt this language is applicable, because it is true; but, then, what was the use of coming to a collision, when nothing was to follow, but only an exhortation 'to eschew all meetings of an equivocal character,' and 'to discontinue all writings of an exciting and seditious tendency?' The exhortation is addressed to the persons pointed out by the words above quoted. The *injunction & command* are directed to all magistrates, militia officers, peace officers, and others, good subjects throughout the Province. Many of the Magistrates who are in 'the insidious designs,' have obtained their J. P.s from his Excellency within the last six months. The Proclamation is 'mild' where it ought to have been strong. Good subjects, however, will obey the *exhortation*, though not particularly addressed to them, but whether they will obey the *command*, which pointedly is, we are not certain.

Our neighbors in this district will see from the Railroad advertisement, in this day's paper, that the cars leave St. Johns at 5 of the clock, A. M. for the 6 o'clock Boat, thus, allowing from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. in Montreal for the transaction of business;—giving them the chance of sending out freight, intended for the Townships by the one of the clock Boat. This freight is sure to reach St. Johns that evening, and very probably by the same trip, as the Cars then do not leave Laprairie till an hour after the arrival of the Boat;—thus admitting of a compliance with the first regulation which requires 'that all freight shall be delivered at either end of the Road or Ferry, half an hour before the time of starting; whereas the trips at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. from Montreal are arranged for despatch, and the Cars proceed immediately. Persons going to, or coming from, Montreal with freight, may, by sending it on a trip ahead, be sure that it will reach its destination (accidents excepted) as soon as themselves.

Our packages have been frequently detained at the Bedford Post Office, from Tuesdays till Fridays, in consequence of the time unnecessarily occupied by the couriers in transporting the mail from St. Johns to Phillipsburg, and thence by Frelighsburg to Bedford. W. H. Griffin, Esq. Post Office Surveyor, has now furnished 'Time Bills' for direction on this route, so that it can in future be ascertained where the fault, if there shall be any, may be detected. We confidently expect that this arrangement will operate in such a way as to insure expedition and punctuality on the part of the Couriers. Here we beg leave to observe the prompt manner in which the Deputy P. M. G. redresses every reasonable ground of complaint, when the same is made known to him.

We have received the 1st No. of 'The Canada Baptist Magazine and Missionary Register' published at Montreal. Its design, as the Title imports, is to serve 'as a medium of communication between the different Baptist churches in Canada.' It gives us pleasure to find that it does not run into the popular conceit of a spurious, impracticable liberality, which is sure, whatsoever may be professed, to be all on one side. This Periodical is a Baptist publication, and the advocate of Baptist principles, but without the least indication that we have seen of uncharitableness towards others. This is as it should be. We allow the same liberty to others which we claim—that of professing and maintaining our own principles. The present No. is very good with regard to both matter and manners. It is published by W. Greig, 199, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

The political news which we consider of the most importance is the return of Sir Francis Burdett for Westminster against Mr. Leader, the Radical candidate, by a majority of 515; a matter to which no little importance is attached, when it is considered that this may be taken as a fair trial of strength between the *Whig Reformers* and the *Radical Destructives* of a very powerful body of electors, forming a large proportion of the population of the metropolis, and because the candidates entered the lists fairly opposed to each other for a trial of strength; the honorable Baronet, who is now re-seated, having vacated his seat for Westminster, and his opponent, Mr. Leader, having also relinquished his seat for Bridgewater, to wage the battle with the old and tried reformer. The result has shewn that the noisy brawlers, who at Vestry meetings, & ale-houses and shuttle-ground political clubs, assumed to speak the voice of the majority of the Electors of Westminster are mere impudent pretenders, and in the hour of trial

they have been completely defeated and exposed. We have copied from the Shipping Gazette of the 12th, the remarks of the Constitutionals and of the *Times*, on the event of this contest. *Quebec Mercury*.



Province of }
Lower Canada. } GOSFORD.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald, Earl of Gosford, Baron Worthingham of Beccles in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of His Majesty's Honorable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain of His Majesty's Subjects, in different parts of this province, have recently held public meetings, and thereat adopted resolutions having for their object the resistance of the lawful authorities of the King and Parliament, and the subversion of the laws, on the observance of which the welfare and happiness of all His Majesty's Subjects, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend; And whereas at such meetings evil disposed and designing men, the instigators thereof, have by artifice and misrepresentation thereof, endeavoured to spread abroad statements and opinions, inconsistent with loyal duty to His Majesty and with the acknowledged principles of the Constitution, injurious to the lawful authority of His Majesty and of His Parliament, and tending to persuade His Majesty's Subjects that they are absolved from their allegiance, that they can no longer depend on the parent State for justice and Protection, and that they must seek for the same, when a convenient opportunity offers, by other means...

And whereas it is both my resolution and my duty to maintain and defend to the utmost, against all such unlawful proceedings and attempts, the undoubted prerogatives and powers of His Majesty and His Parliament, in order to maintain and secure the Institutions both civil and religious of His Canadian Subjects, and to preserve peace and good government in this Province:—

And whereas upon the occasions aforesaid representations have knowingly been made entirely devoid of truth, for the purpose of inducing His Majesty's subjects to swerve from their allegiance, and of producing a belief that the Parliament of the United Kingdom has violated or intends to violate the just rights and privileges of His Majesty's subjects in this province, and is about to adopt oppressive measures towards them:—

Being desirous of undeceiving such as may unwarily have been led to rely upon such untrue & mischievous representations, it has become my duty as the representative of His Majesty, to address myself most earnestly to the people of this Province, in the confidence that they will listen to the language of reason, respect unanimously those precepts of just subordination inculcated by the Laws of their country, and by no act of reckless indiscretion, either compromise their present happiness and future prosperity, or permit those permanent interests to be compromised by others.

I do therefore, by and with the advice and consent of His Majesty's Executive Council of this Province, hereby most solemnly exhort all the subjects of His Majesty in this Province to unite in the cause of peace and good order, to discontinue all writings of an exciting and seditious tendency, and to eschew all meetings of a dangerous or equivocal character; and I do hereby enjoin and strictly command all Magistrates in & throughout the Province, all Officers of Militia, Peace Officers and others His Majesty's good Subjects, to oppose and frustrate the insidious designs adverted to in this Proclamation, and to preserve by their loyal co-operation, the vigour and inviolability of the Laws, on which their religion and future happiness depend.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the City of Quebec, the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven and in the seventh year of His Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.
D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at FRELIGHSBURG.

on the 26th instant.

Henry Baker 2,	Robert Aitkin,
Langdon Simpson,	Job Chadsey,
Simcoe Darling,	John Haulten Cowen,
Care of O. J. Kemp,	
Miss Stickney,	Mr. Monteith,
Layton Johnson,	Joseph Domang,
Mr. John B. Clark,	Frazier Jone, jr.
Hosea Chaplin,	Captain Hawley,
James Bates,	John Krans,

Died.

In Hemmingsford, on Thursday the 8th inst., Leon Frederick Lalanne, son of Leon Guillaume Lalanne, Esquire, aged 7 years 2 months and 27 days.

TEMPERANCE.

THE Annual meeting of the Frelighsburg Temperance Society will be held at Trinity Church, in this village, on Thursday next, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The object of calling this meeting thus early, is for the purpose of electing one or more persons as Delegates to represent the said Society, at the General Temperance Convention to be held at Montreal, on Wednesday the 5th July next, at ten o'clock A. M. Therefore, it is hoped that there will be a general attendance of members. The election of Officers for the ensuing year will take place, and an Address may be expected.

By order of the President,
S. P. LALANNE, Secretary.
Frelighsburg, 24th June, 1837.

Notice.

A Meeting of the Officers and Members of the County of Rouville Agricultural Society.

will be held at the house of Mr. OLIVER FLAGG, Inkeeper at Clarenceville, on Saturday the 15th of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of entering to the Secretary, agreeable to the By-Laws, all such Farms, Crops, &c. &c. as they intend to have adjudged by the Judges to be appointed for that purpose; and also, all Animals, Domestic Manufacture, &c. &c., that they intend to exhibit at the next Annual Exhibition for the County. And all persons who shall neglect to compete for any articles of property they intend to exhibit by that time, will be deprived of the privilege of competing afterwards.

By order.
D. L. LEWIS, Secretary,
C. R. A. S.
Clarenceville, 14th June, 1837. 11 3w

Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad. NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 14th instant, and until further notice.

From Montreal.	From Laprairie.
Princess Victoria.	Cars, by Locomotive.
9 o'clock, A. M.	10 o'clock, A. M.
1 ' P. M.	3 ' P. M.
5 ' P. M.	6 ' P. M.

From St. Johns.	From Laprairie.
Cars, by Locomotive.	Princess Victoria.
5 o'clock, A. M.	6 o'clock, A. M.
9 ' A. M.	10 ' A. M.
2 ' P. M.	3 ' P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
From Montreal. From St. Johns.
Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive.
10 o'clock, A. M. 8 o'clock, A. M.
4 ' P. M. 2 ' P. M.
And from Laprairie, the Boat will leave on arrival of the Cars, and the Cars on arrival of the Boat.

First class Passengers through 5s. 0d.
Second do do do 2s. 6d.
To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day 7s. 6d.
Children half price.
Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.

2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.

5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.

6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.

June 13. V3 11—6w.

New Firm & New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.
Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

Flour for Sale.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has a good supply of

FLOUR,

on hand and for Sale at his Mill.

ABRAM LAGRANGE.
St. Armand, June 16th, 1837. V3 10—2w

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON the evening of the 8th instant from the pasture of Mr. William Fuller, in Dunham a dark sorrel English

Mare,

seven years old, with a white stripe in the forehead, and switch tail. Whoever will return said mare, or give information to Mr. William Fuller, of Dunham or the subscriber, where she may be found shall be handsomely rewarded.

NATHAN TIBBITS.
Brome, June 16, 1837. 3 10ff.

Notice.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to St. Gabriel Street, in the house adjoining the Stores of Messrs. McDonell & Holmes, opposite the Old North West Buildings.

JOHN PICKLE,
Attorney.
Montreal, 5th June, 1837. V3 9—3w

Valuable PROPERTY TO BE LET!!

THE subscriber is disposed to let for a term of years, the whole of his property at

BEDFORD,
consisting of a

Grist-Mill,
containing seven Run of Stones, including the necessary machinery for making Oatmeal, a Carding-Machine

AND
Clothing's Shop,
a Turning Lathe,

propelled by water;—and after the first of November, 1838, his

Saw-Mill, Store, Ware-House,
Distillery, & Dwelling House,
at present occupied by

P. H. MOORE, Esq.
He will also let for a term of years, his
Sawing Establishment,
at the Lower Falls, on Pike River.

The above property is well situated for business, perhaps not surpassed by any other in the country; and will be let separately to different persons, if required. The terms will be made favorable. The Lessee will, however, be required to keep it at all times in a perfect state of repair; a suitable allowance will be made in the estimation of rent for this purpose.

ROBERT JONES.
Bedford, June 17, 1837. V3 10ff

Notice.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the first of May, five Yearling


Heifers,

and one Yearling STEER. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN LEVITT.
Dunham, June 17th, 1837. V3 10ff

Notice TO CHELSEA & GREENWICH Pensioners!!

A Commissariat Officer will attend at Frelighsburg, on the 11th, and at Drummondville on Friday the 14th July, next, for the purpose of identifying and paying such Pensioners residing in the Eastern Townships, as may appear before him.

COMMISSA R 37.
Montreal, 2d Jun e, 1837 V3 9 4w

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber would beg to intimate to his friends and the public, that his

CARDING MACHINES
are in complete order for business; and that he holds himself ready to card wool for three cents per pound, cash down; four cents, in January next; and five cents at the end of the year.

R. V. V. FRELIGH.
Frelighsburg, June 12 1837.

Notice

IS hereby given that from and after the 1st day of May next, Wharfage dues, at the rate of ten pence per ton, will be levied on all goods landed or shipped at the Wharf of the British American Land Company at Port Saint Francis.

Office of the British American Land Company, Sherbrooke, April 24, 1837.

Fitz Walter.


THIS beautiful Horse, formerly owned by Col JONES, of Montreal will stand for Mares the present Season, at the following places, viz:—

On Mondays, at the stable of Zenas Reynolds, in Frelighsburg; on Tuesdays, at the stable of D. F. Carpenter, Abbott's Corner on Wednesdays, at the stable of Peter Moule, Pigeon Hill; on Thursdays, at Phillipsburg, Mississkoui Bay; on Fridays, at the stable of Capt F. otin, Henryville; and at the stable of the Hon. Robert Jones, Bedford, on Saturdays.

Fitz Walter

Was Sired by the celebrated Blood Horse SIR WALTER, & is so well known in the country generally, that any particular description of him is unnecessary. As a sire he has been tested by several gentlemen in this county. His stock is not surpassed by that of any other Horse.

The TERMS are—\$2.00 the Leap \$4.00 the Season; and insurance agreed upon at the time of putting. GRAIN will be received in payment in the month of January next, to be delivered at the Stands of Said Horse.

EPHRAIM CROCKER.
Stanbridge, May, 1837. V3 7ff

The Canadian


PARAGON!

THIS splendid Dapple Grey Canadian Horse, will stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season, at the following places, viz:—

At Upper Stanbridge Mills, on Mondays; Dunham Flat, on Tuesdays; Frelighsburg, on Wednesdays; Pigeon Hill, on Thursdays; Mr. E. Crockett's, on Fridays; and on Saturdays at Mississkoui Bay.

TERMS—\$3.00 the Leap, \$5.00 the Season—Insurance to be agreed upon.

Payment in Merchantable Grain, on the 1st of January, delivered at my Store.

Farmers, and others disposed to improve the breed of Horses, for the Carriage, Collar or Saddle, are requested to examine the shape and gait of this Horse, before deciding upon any other.

W. W. SMITH.
Mississkoui Bay, May 10th, 1837.

